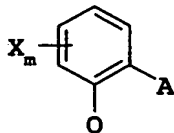


We claim:

1. A method for increasing the yield in glyphosate-resistant legumes, which comprises treating the plants with a mixture comprising

a) a compound of the formula I

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I

in which

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X is halogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl or trifluoromethyl,

m is 0 or 1,

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Q is C(=CH-CH<sub>3</sub>)-COOCH<sub>3</sub>, C(=CH-OCH<sub>3</sub>)-COOCH<sub>3</sub>, C(=N-OCH<sub>3</sub>)-CONHCH<sub>3</sub>, C(=N-OCH<sub>3</sub>)-COOCH<sub>3</sub> or N(-OCH<sub>3</sub>)-COOCH<sub>3</sub>,

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A is -O-B, -CH<sub>2</sub>O-B, -OCH<sub>2</sub>-B, -CH=CH-B, -C≡C-B, -CH<sub>2</sub>O-N=C(R<sup>1</sup>)-B or -CH<sub>2</sub>O-N=C(R<sup>1</sup>)-C(R<sup>2</sup>)=N-OR<sup>3</sup>, where

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B is phenyl, naphthyl, 5-membered or 6-membered hetaryl or 5-membered or 6-membered heterocyclyl, comprising one to three N atoms and/or one O or S atom or one or two O and/or S atoms, the ring systems being unsubstituted or substituted by one to three radicals R<sup>a</sup>:

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R<sup>a</sup> being cyano, nitro, amino, aminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, halogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylcarbonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylsulfonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylsulfoxyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-cycloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyloxycarbonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylthio, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylamino, di-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylamino, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylaminocarbonyl, di-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylaminocarbonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylaminothiocarbonyl, di-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylaminothiocarbonyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyloxy, phenyl, phenoxy, benzyl,

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benzyloxy, 5- or 6-membered heterocyclyl, 5- or 6-membered hetaryl, 5- or 6-membered hetaryloxy,  $C(=NOR')-OR''$  or  $OC(R')_2-C(R'')=NOR''$ , the cyclic radicals, in turn, being unsubstituted or substituted by one to three radicals  $R^b$ :

$R^b$  being cyano, nitro, halogen, amino, aminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl,  $C_1-C_6$ -alkyl,  $C_1-C_6$ -haloalkyl,  $C_1-C_6$ -alkylsulfonyl,  $C_1-C_6$ -alkylsulfoxyl,  $C_3-C_6$ -cycloalkyl,  $C_1-C_6$ -alkoxy,  $C_1-C_6$ -haloalkoxy,  $C_1-C_6$ -alkoxycarbonyl,  $C_1-C_6$ -alkylthio,  $C_1-C_6$ -alkylamino, di- $C_1-C_6$ -alkylamino,  $C_1-C_6$ -alkylaminocarbonyl, di- $C_1-C_6$ -alkylaminocarbonyl,  $C_1-C_6$ -alkylaminothiocarbonyl, di- $C_1-C_6$ -alkylaminothiocarbonyl,  $C_2-C_6$ -alkenyl,  $C_2-C_6$ -alkenyloxy,  $C_3-C_6$ -cycloalkyl,  $C_3-C_6$ -cycloalkenyl, phenyl, phenoxy, phenylthio, benzyl, benzyloxy, 5- or 6-membered heterocyclyl, 5- or 6-membered hetaryl, 5- or 6-membered hetaryloxy or  $C(=NOR')-OR''$ ,

$R'$  is hydrogen, cyano,  $C_1-C_6$ -alkyl,  $C_3-C_6$ -cycloalkyl or  $C_1-C_4$ -haloalkyl,

$R''$  is hydrogen,  $C_1-C_6$ -alkyl,  $C_3-C_6$ -alkenyl,  $C_3-C_6$ -alkynyl,  $C_1-C_4$ -haloalkyl,  $C_3-C_6$ -haloalkenyl or  $C_3-C_6$ -haloalkynyl,

$R^1$  is hydrogen, cyano,  $C_1-C_4$ -alkyl,  $C_1-C_4$ -haloalkyl,  $C_3-C_6$ -cycloalkyl or  $C_1-C_4$ -alkoxy,

$R^2$  is phenyl, phenylcarbonyl, phenylsulfonyl, 5- or 6-membered hetaryl, 5- or 6-membered hetarylcarbonyl or 5- or 6-membered hetarylsulfonyl, the ring systems being unsubstituted or substituted by one to three radicals  $R^a$ ,

$C_1-C_{10}$ -alkyl,  $C_3-C_6$ -cycloalkyl,  $C_2-C_{10}$ -alkenyl,  $C_2-C_{10}$ -alkynyl,  $C_1-C_{10}$ -alkylcarbonyl,  $C_2-C_{10}$ -alkenylcarbonyl,  $C_3-C_{10}$ -alkynylcarbonyl,  $C_1-C_{10}$ -alkylsulfonyl or  $C(R')=NOR''$ , the hydrocarbon radicals of these groups

being unsubstituted or substituted by one to three radicals  $R^c$ :

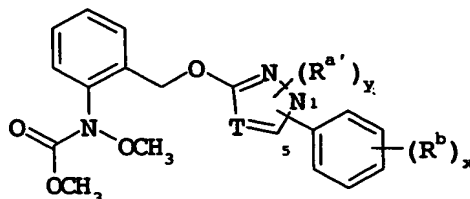
$R^c$  being cyano, nitro, amino, aminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, halogen,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -haloalkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylsulfonyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylsulfoxyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -haloalkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkoxycarbonyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylthio,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylamino, di- $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylamino,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylaminocarbonyl, di- $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylaminocarbonyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylaminothiocarbonyl, di- $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylaminothiocarbonyl,  $C_2$ - $C_6$ -alkenyl,  $C_2$ - $C_6$ -alkenyloxy,  $C_3$ - $C_6$ -cycloalkyl,  $C_3$ - $C_6$ -cycloalkyloxy, 5- or 6-membered heterocyclyl, 5- or 6-membered heterocyclyloxy, benzyl, benzyloxy, phenyl, phenoxy, phenylthio, 5- or 6-membered hetaryl, 5- or 6-membered hetaryloxy and hetarylthio, it being possible for the cyclic groups, in turn, to be partially or fully halogenated or to have attached to them one to three radicals  $R^a$ , and

$R^3$  is hydrogen,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl,  $C_2$ - $C_6$ -alkenyl or  $C_2$ - $C_6$ -alkynyl, the hydrocarbon radicals of these groups being unsubstituted or substituted by one to three radicals  $R^c$ ,

and

b) a glyphosate derivative II in a synergistically active amount.

2. A method as claimed in claim 1, wherein an active ingredient of the formula Ia



Ia

in which T is CH or N and  $R^{a'}$  and  $R^b$  are halogen or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl, the phenyl group is in the 1- or 5-position and x is 0, 1 or 2 and y is 0 or 1

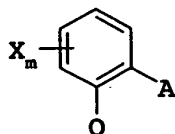
is used as component a).

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3. A method as claimed in claim 1 or 2, wherein a fungicidal azole selected from the group consisting of: fluquinconazole, metconazole, prochloraz, propiconazole, prothioconazole, tebuconazole, epoxiconazole or myclobutanil is employed as component a) in addition to the active ingredient of the formula I or Ia.

4. A mixture comprising

a) a compound of the formula I



in which

X is halogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl or trifluoromethyl,

m is 0 or 1,

Q is C(=CH-CH<sub>3</sub>)-COOCH<sub>3</sub>, C(=CH-OCH<sub>3</sub>)-COOCH<sub>3</sub>, C(=N-OCH<sub>3</sub>)-CONHCH<sub>3</sub>, C(=N-OCH<sub>3</sub>)-COOCH<sub>3</sub> or N(-OCH<sub>3</sub>)-COOCH<sub>3</sub>,

A is -O-B, -CH<sub>2</sub>O-B, -OCH<sub>2</sub>-B, -CH=CH-B, -C≡C-B, -CH<sub>2</sub>O-N=C(R<sup>1</sup>)-B or -CH<sub>2</sub>O-N=C(R<sup>1</sup>)-C(R<sup>2</sup>)=N-OR<sup>3</sup>, where

B is phenyl, naphthyl, 5-membered or 6-membered hetaryl or 5-membered or 6-membered heterocyclyl, comprising one to three N atoms and/or one O or S atom or one or two O and/or S atoms, the ring systems being unsubstituted or substituted by one to three radicals R<sup>a</sup>:

R<sup>a</sup> being cyano, nitro, amino, aminocarbonyl, aminothiocabonyl, halogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylcarbonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylsulfonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylsulfoxyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-cycloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyloxycarbonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylthio, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylamino, di-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylamino, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylaminocarbonyl, di-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylaminocarbonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylaminothiocabonyl, di-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylaminothiocabonyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyloxy, phenyl, phenoxy, benzyl,

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benzyloxy, 5- or 6-membered heterocyclyl, 5- or 6-membered hetaryl, 5- or 6-membered hetaryloxy,  $C(=NOR')-OR''$  or  $OC(R')_2-C(R'')=NOR''$ , the cyclic radicals, in turn, being unsubstituted or substituted by one to three radicals  $R^b$ :

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$R^b$  being cyano, nitro, halogen, amino, aminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl,  $C_1-C_6$ -alkyl,  $C_1-C_6$ -haloalkyl,  $C_1-C_6$ -alkylsulfonyl,  $C_1-C_6$ -alkylsulfoxyl,  $C_3-C_6$ -cycloalkyl,  $C_1-C_6$ -alkoxy,  $C_1-C_6$ -haloalkoxy,  $C_1-C_6$ -alkoxycarbonyl,  $C_1-C_6$ -alkylthio,  $C_1-C_6$ -alkylamino, di- $C_1-C_6$ -alkylamino,  $C_1-C_6$ -alkylaminocarbonyl, di- $C_1-C_6$ -alkylaminocarbonyl,  $C_1-C_6$ -alkylaminothiocarbonyl, di- $C_1-C_6$ -alkylaminothiocarbonyl,  $C_2-C_6$ -alkenyl,  $C_2-C_6$ -alkenyloxy,  $C_3-C_6$ -cycloalkyl,  $C_3-C_6$ -cycloalkenyl, phenyl, phenoxy, phenylthio, benzyl, benzyloxy, 5- or 6-membered heterocyclyl, 5- or 6-membered hetaryl, 5- or 6-membered hetaryloxy or  $C(=NOR')-OR''$ ,

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$R'$  is hydrogen, cyano,  $C_1-C_6$ -alkyl,  $C_3-C_6$ -cycloalkyl or  $C_1-C_4$ -haloalkyl,

$R''$  is hydrogen,  $C_1-C_6$ -alkyl,  $C_3-C_6$ -alkenyl,  $C_3-C_6$ -alkynyl,  $C_1-C_4$ -haloalkyl,  $C_3-C_6$ -haloalkenyl or  $C_3-C_6$ -haloalkynyl,

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$R^1$  is hydrogen, cyano,  $C_1-C_4$ -alkyl,  $C_1-C_4$ -haloalkyl,  $C_3-C_6$ -cycloalkyl or  $C_1-C_4$ -alkoxy,

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$R^2$  is phenyl, phenylcarbonyl, phenylsulfonyl, 5- or 6-membered hetaryl, 5- or 6-membered hetarylcarbonyl or 5- or 6-membered hetarylsulfonyl, the ring systems being unsubstituted or substituted by one to three radicals  $R^a$ ,

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$C_1-C_{10}$ -alkyl,  $C_3-C_6$ -cycloalkyl,  $C_2-C_{10}$ -alkenyl,  $C_2-C_{10}$ -alkynyl,  $C_1-C_{10}$ -alkylcarbonyl,  $C_2-C_{10}$ -alkenylcarbonyl,  $C_3-C_{10}$ -alkynylcarbonyl,  $C_1-C_{10}$ -alkylsulfonyl or  $C(R')=NOR''$ , the hydrocarbon radicals of these groups

## 21

being unsubstituted or substituted by one to three radicals  $R^c$ :

5  $R^c$  being cyano, nitro, amino, aminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, halogen,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -haloalkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylsulfonyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylsulfoxyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -haloalkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkoxycarbonyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylthio,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylamino, 10 di- $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylamino,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylaminocarbonyl, di- $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylaminocarbonyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylaminothiocarbonyl, di- $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylaminothiocarbonyl,  $C_2$ - $C_6$ -alkenyl,  $C_2$ - $C_6$ -alkenyloxy,  $C_3$ - $C_6$ -cycloalkyl, 15  $C_3$ - $C_6$ -cycloalkyloxy, 5- or 6-membered heterocyclyl, 5- or 6-membered heterocyclyloxy, benzyl, benzyloxy, phenyl, phenoxy, phenylthio, 5- or 6-membered hetaryl, 5- or 6-membered hetaryloxy and hetarylthio, it being possible 20 for the cyclic groups, in turn, to be partially or fully halogenated or to have attached to them one to three radicals  $R^a$ , and

25  $R^3$  is hydrogen,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl or  $C_2$ - $C_6$ -alkenyl or  $C_2$ - $C_6$ -alkynyl, the hydrocarbon radicals of these groups being unsubstituted or substituted by one to three radicals  $R^c$ ,

and

30 b) a glyphosate derivative II

in such an amount that the yield is increased synergistically.

35 5. A mixture as claimed in claim 4, comprising

- a) pyraclostrobin and
- b) a glyphosate derivative II.

40 6. A mixture as claimed in claim 5, wherein component a) comprises an azole selected from the group consisting of: metconazole, myclobutanil, epoxiconazole, propiconazole, prothioconazole and tebuconazole in addition to the active ingredient pyraclostrobin.

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